

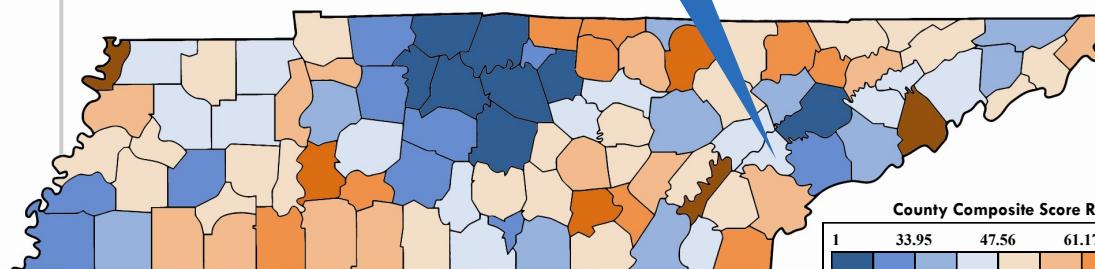
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: LOUDON COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): **48,556**Pop. Density: **171/square mile**Seat of Government: **Loudon**Largest City: **Lenoir City**

Down from 11th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Sevier	24	Employment and Earnings Composite	51.60	59 ▼
Sullivan	25	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,441	30 ▼
Pickett	26	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	66.%7	85 ▼
Franklin	27	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	68.1%	33 ▲
Anderson	28	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.6%	48 ▼
Roane	29	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	33.5%	62 ▼
Gibson	30	Economic Autonomy Composite	33.13	18 ▼
Jefferson	31	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	23.4%	47 ▼
Lincoln	32	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	18.9%	17 ▲
Loudon	33	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	85.3%	12 ▲
Obion	34	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.41%	54 ▼
Greene	35	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	13.2%	8 ▲
DeKalb	36	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	13.9%	9 ▼
Putnam	37	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	40.7%	27 ▼
Hamblen	38	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	89	91 ▼
Carroll	39	County Overview: Loudon County Women experienced an overall drop from 11th to 33rd between 2000 and 2010. This was the result of relatively poor wage gains, unemployment rates, managerial and ownership presence, poverty growth and indicators involving teens. Despite this, the county continues to rank fairly well in most indicators, and is among the best performers in both poverty and health insurance indicators, as well as in diploma and degree attainment.		
Hickman	40			
Marshall	41			
Bradley	42			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

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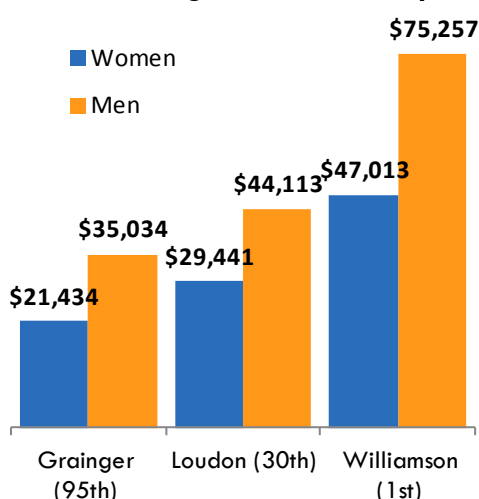
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The Status of Women in: Loudon County

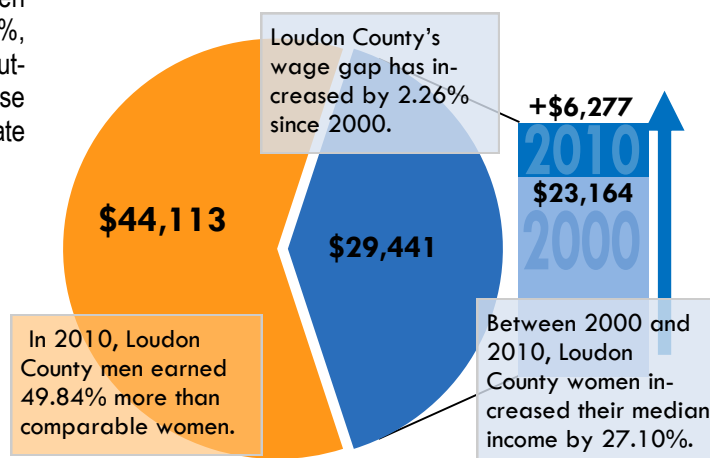
▼ Earnings

Loudon County women have seen their earnings slip in statewide rankings since 2000, when they were ranked 17th. Adding \$6,277, or 27.10%, Loudon women now rank 30th, and only barely out-paced inflation leading into 2010. Male incomes rose at roughly 30.4 percent and ranked 8th in the state among men.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



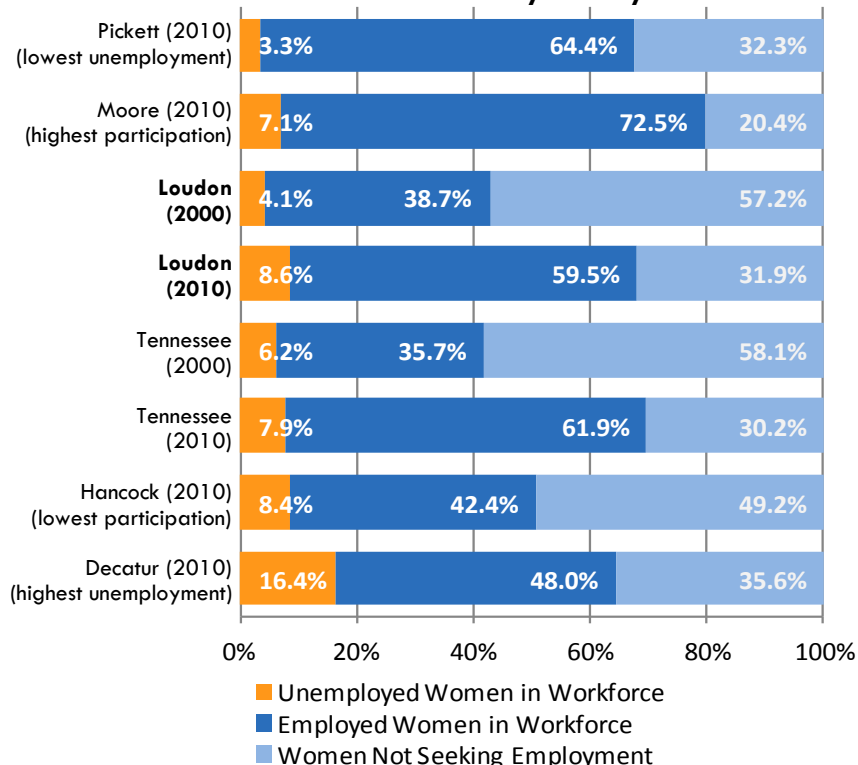
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Larger income gains by men in Loudon County resulted in a 2.26 percent increase in the local wage disparity, causing the county to sink further in this indicator's rankings, from 76th to 85th. As of 2010 women earned only 68.1 percent of the wages that comparable men took in—well under the state mark of 77 percent—which corresponds to an annual difference of \$14,672 between the genders. This was one of the largest disparities in dollar amount as well as percentage.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

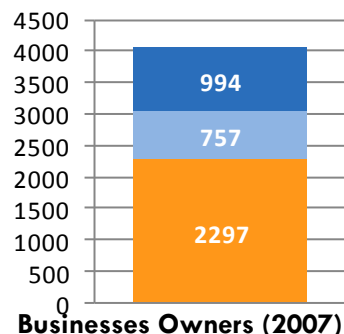


Workforce participation among women in Loudon County has improved by 25.3 percent since 2000. With 68.1 percent of local women either employed or searching for work, Loudon improved four ranks, to 33rd, in this category and neared the state rate of 69.8 percent. Men were 12.4 percent more likely to participate in Loudon's labor pool in 2010, and women with children under six were estimated to participate at a slightly higher rate of 70.6 percent.

Unfortunately, local job creation has not kept pace with the rate at which women in Loudon have entered the labor pool, and the female unemployment rate has doubled since 2000. Up from 4.1 percent, 2010 saw 8.6 percent of women in the county searching for work—1.3 percent higher than the statewide rate—and Loudon fell from 6th in this indicator to 48th. The subgroup of women with young children was 0.4 percent more likely to be unemployed, and men in Loudon were searching at a higher rate of 9.5 percent.

The Status of Women in: Loudon County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Businesses Owners (2007)

Loudon women have made moderate gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 5.9 percent more managers are now female, dropping to 62nd from 41st, and falling behind state estimates by 2.5 percent.

Small samples sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Loudon, but women are projected to control a share of local businesses in 2007 that is only slightly larger than that seen in 2000; resulting in a drop in rank from 29th to 47th.

Despite this drop, when also considering joint-owned firms, women have a stake in 43.3 percent of Loudon firms, and employ 18 percent of its workers.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Loudon County increased from 27.6% to 33.5% between 2000 and 2010.

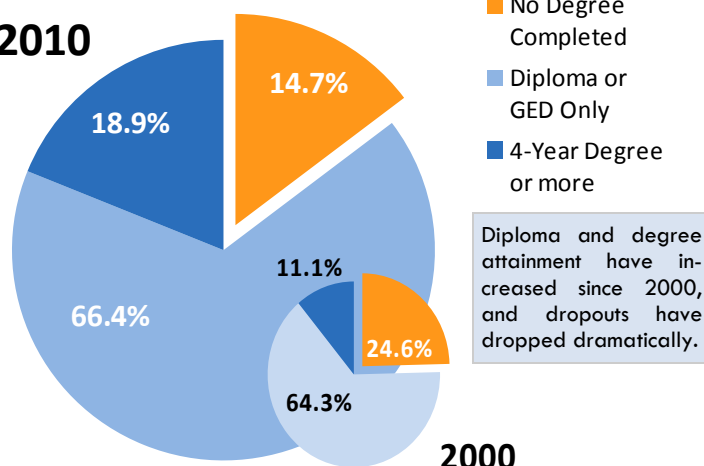
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners also increased, though slightly, from 31.9% to 32.6% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Diploma and degree attainment have increased since 2000, and dropouts have dropped dramatically.

Academic attainment has generally improved for Loudon County women since the year 2000.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees has increased by 7.8 percent to include nearly one in five women in Loudon, and has caused the county to improve from 35th to 17th statewide.

Nearly ten percent more women now hold diplomas in the county as well, resulting in a bump in this indicator's rankings of seven places, to 12th.

The only detracting figure in this group, dropout rates in Loudon included 0.41 percent of teenage girls during the 2011-12 school year, which compared favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent, but fell in county rankings, from 21st to 54th.

Living

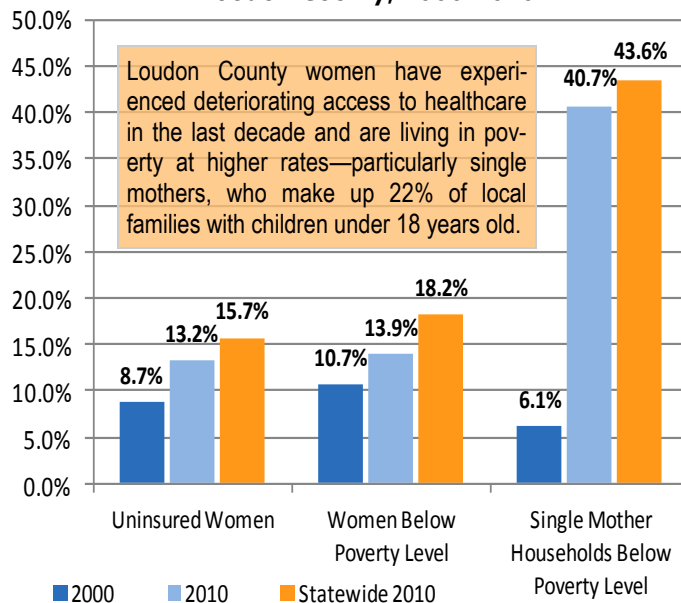
Loudon County performed better in living standard indicators than nearly any other county between 2000 and 2010.

Health insurance coverage, for example, did diminish—leaving 13.2 percent of women in the county uninsured—but remained 2.5 percent better than the statewide rate, and moved up substantially in rankings, from 55th to 8th.

Poverty rates followed a similar path. Overall, women were 3.2 percent more likely to live in poverty in 2010 than in 2000, but continued to fare better than women statewide and Loudon dropped just two ranks to 9th.

Continuing a state trend, single mothers in Loudon were far more acutely affected by the decade's economic hardships, and 40.7 percent of this group of women lives in poverty as of 2010. This makes Loudon's single mothers over six times as likely to live in poverty as they were in 2000, and over twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee. Loudon dropped more substantially in this rank, from 8th to 27th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Loudon County, 2000-2010



Loudon County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 22% of local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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